

THE STAYTON MAIL

E. D. ALEXANDER, Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Stayton, Oregon, as mail matter of the second class.

THE MAIL is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

WILBUR N. PINTLER, D. M. D.

DENTIST

Office over Fred Rock's Store

STAYTON OREGON

R. A. ELWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office over Rock's store,
STAYTON, OREGON.

J. M. RINGO,

Successor to W. E. Thomas

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

Leave orders at Stayton Hotel,
STAYTON, OREGON.

JOHN HENKEL

Merchant Tailor

I have on hand a full line of samples for Spring and Summer Suits.

Repairing and Cleaning a Specialty

STAYTON OREGON

CITY MEAT MARKET

Seastak & Stowell
Dealers in

Fresh, Salt and Smoked MEATS

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR STOCK AND HIDES

Stayton, Oregon

Grand Central Hotel

Is open to the public. All newly furnished rooms. Accommodations first-class. Nice, warm dining room and first-class meals.

M. J. SPANIOL, Prop.

Stayton, Oregon

Job Printing

Keep it in your mind that The Mail prints

Note Heads, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes

Or Anything Else You May Want at Very Low Prices

Sallowness Transformed to Dusky Beauty

A dark skin becomes fascinating when delicately soft, underpinned with the radiant glow which indicates healthy, active skin. Robertine keeps the skin refined in quality, keeps pores free from clogging waste and stimulates the color which charms in blonde and brunette alike. Robertine is certain protection against tan, sunburn and freckles if applied before exposure to sun or wind. Spreads like an imperceptible sheen of gauze over skin surface, forming a shield stimulating and preserving a delicate, lustrous beauty.

Ask your Druggist TODAY for a free sample of

ROBERTINE

Socialist Column.

Conducted Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party of the United States.

Socialism is a system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition on which modern society rests and substitute for it co-operative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth, but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Professor Schaffie.

HOW ABOUT LOAFERS?

There Will Be No Such Problem Under Socialism.

"Under Socialism what would you do with loafers?" some critic may ask. Remember that Socialism is not offered as a perfect system of life, but only as a very great improvement over the present system. The word loafer, I take it, means one who sponges on the earnings of other people. A loafer, then, may be a tramp without a shirt to his back, or he may be a landlord with a rent roll of half a million a year.

It is stated that there are over a million adult males in the United States in receipt of large incomes who never do any kind of work. In the co-operative commonwealth these men might continue idle, but they certainly would not continue rich, nor would they continue to be known as "gentlemen." Besides the million well paid and well fed loafers who are at present supported by the earnings of the poor, there are now in this country immense numbers of paupers, beggars, tramps and criminals, and also a large army of unemployed workers. But before I tell you what Socialism would do with all these people I must tell you what it is doing with them now. Do you suppose that society does not support these loafers? They live. What do they live on?

All wealth is won by labor, is it not? Then all tramps, thieves, paupers, beggars and parasites live upon alms, prison allowances or plunder, and all the means of support are produced by the labor of the working poor. Under our present system we not only feed and house these loafers, but we go to the expense of masters, matrons, doctors, wardens and police, all of whom have to be fed and paid to wait upon and care for them.

Next with regard to the unemployed. Most of these people manage to exist, and they exist at the expense of those who work. Note one or two facts—these people can do nothing for their own support, and many of them, through want and shame and enforced idleness, become criminals or tramps. This is not only a waste of power; it is also a wicked and disgraceful waste of human souls.

Now, let us see how things would work under Socialism.

We will divide our present loafers into two classes—those who could work, but will not, and those who would work and cannot. So long as it is possible for a willing worker to be forced into idleness so long will there exist a reason for the giving of alms. Why do we relieve a beggar in the street? Because we are never sure that the man is a shirker, because we always fear that his penury may be due to misfortune and not to laziness. In a Socialist state this doubt would disappear. Socialism will provide work for all. Therefore in the co-operative commonwealth every man who was able to work would be able to nobly live. This fact being universally understood, no able-bodied man could exist without working. A beggar, tramp or educated parasite would be nothing but a shameful loafer, and not a hand would be held out to help him. The answer to the beggar or drone would be, "If you are hungry go to work." If the man refuses to work, he must starve, or, in disciplinary mercy, we might call a shirker sick and send him to the sanitarium shop for the work cure.

The answer, then, to the question, "What would Socialists do with the loafers?" is that the dictum, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," will be rigidly enforced. Socialism will reform the thief, make a man of the beggar and cure the lazy, whereas, under our present conditions, we make them into criminals, paupers or "gentlemen."—Robert Blatchford.

It Girdles the Globe.

Talk about Free Masonry, says the Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, it isn't in it with Social-Democracy. A Socialist can go almost anywhere in this country and be among comrades. He can cross the Atlantic to England or the nations of the con-

fluent and not be among strangers. He can cross the Pacific and land among fellow Internationalists in Japan or New Zealand or Australia or even China. He can find friends in north Africa and South America and Mexico or in British Columbia—there are friends at hand if he will make himself known. Socialism "has a world to gain" and preliminary to it has thrown round the world a band of common interest with which no other movement can compare.

CONTENT WITH OPPRESSION.

The Story of Honest John Hawkins Which Hath a Moral.

There's honest John Hawkins, a hedger and ditcher, who, though he is poor, does not want to be richer; for all such vain wishes in him are prevented—by a fortunate habit of being contented.

Though cold be the weather and dear be the food, John never is found in a murmuring mood. And this he is frequently heard to declare—What he cannot prevent he will cheerfully bear.

"For why should I grumble?" he often has said. "If I cannot get meat I can surely get bread. And though fretting will make my calamities deeper, it never will make bread and cheese any cheaper."

So he cheerfully toils at such tasks as are sent, and whatever his fare he is always content. Oh, I wish that some folks who are smarter and richer would copy John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher.

He lives in the village there on my estate, whose improvement employs him early and late. There live many other such people as he, for whose livelihood they are indebted to me.

They have sense in their heads, they have strength in their hands, but of what use would these be except for my lands? So they humbly with me thank the heavenly bounty which gave them stout muscles and me half a county.

They have built me a mansion with terraces fair and towers rising gracefully high in the air. To me every season they cheerfully yield each man the first fruits of his flock or his field.

Their sons with mean envy are no-wise distressed; they just do the labor and I do the rest. No questions are asked how I came to be richer, thanks, largely, to John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher.

But soon in the future a time I foresee when this sweet state of things will far different be, for Cobden and Bright and that pestilent crew more mischief have done than they set out to do.

With specious pretense they encouraged the poor to rebel against ills God would have them endure, and all the land over, wherever they went, they sowed the foul seeds of the weed discontent.

Soon questions and arguments on every side God's wise dispensations will boldly deride. Oh, would that some folks who are smarter and richer were more like John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher!—From an Old Rhyme.

THOUGHTS ON MOVING DAY.

Home a Thing of the Past For Dwellers in Great Cities.

The home is a thing of the past for the great majority of the dwellers in every great city, and more and more the city dwellers are becoming the overwhelming majority of the population.

The word home has always carried with it something of the idea of permanence.

One of the points which distinguish man from the brute is the long childhood of humanity. At an age when the animal is fighting his way in the world or even rearing a family of his own the human child is still in need of close parental care.

This means that the human home demands this element of permanence in a higher degree than any or all the beings that have come before.

This racial necessity has been built into the very life and literature of humanity. In song and story for ages the love of home has been sung, and always the old home.

It is the home in which one has been born and played and suffered that awakes those memories that have ever been one of the most powerful forces of social solidarity.

Today this sort of home is gone. Capitalism moves its human commodities, its bearers of wage labor, hither and thither as profits may demand. Constant changes in the location of industry, the amount of wages, the rate of rent, all send these human pawns forth to find new shelters.

There is a way that this can be changed, that the home can be restored and the worker transformed from a "wanderer upon the face of the earth" into a human being with such a degree of permanent location as he may desire.

This change cannot come so long as another class determines where and how the laborer shall live.—A. M. SIMONS in Chicago Daily Socialist.

For the burdens which God lays on us there will always be grace enough. The burdens which we make for ourselves we must carry alone.—A. W. Thorold, D. D.

Thomas A. Edison, the great American inventor, says "Fully eighty per cent of the illness of mankind comes from eating improper food or to much food; people are inclined to over-indulge themselves." This is where indigestion finds its beginning in nearly every case. The stomach can do just so much work and no more, and when you overload it, or when you eat the wrong kind of food, the digestive organs cannot possibly do the work demanded of them. It is at such times that the stomach needs help; it demands help, and warns you by headaches, belching, sour stomach, nausea and indigestion. You should attend to this at once by taking something that will actually do the work for the stomach. Kodol will do this. It is a combination of natural digestants and vegetable acids and contains the same juices found in a healthy stomach. It is pleasant to take. It digests what you eat. Sold by Brewer Drug Co.

For the Defense.

Ma—I hear that you've been playing with Donald Smith again, Tommy. Now, I told you—Tommy—Playing with him! You see the black eye he's got and you'll soon guess if there was any playing about it.—Punch.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned and theatrix of the estate of Sylvia Sander deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, her final account as such administratrix, a copy of which has been fixed Monday, the 14th day of October, 1907, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time and the County Court room in the County Court house in Stayton, Oregon, for the purpose of hearing said final account and all objections thereto.

Done at Stayton, Oregon, this 9th day of September, 1907.

LYDIA YERKES,
Administratrix of the estate of Sylvia Sander deceased.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 6, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Archie W. Livmore, of Lincoln county, Oregon, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 741 for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of Sec. No. 10, Range No. 10 S., East and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Stayton, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1907.

He names as witnesses: William Crook of Perrydale, Oregon; E. L. Pope of Elkhorn, Oregon; Lot L. Pearce and L. R. Livermore of Stayton, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESER, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, September 6, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Forest E. Barnes, of Corvallis, county of Benton, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 752 for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of Sec. No. 39, in Township No. 9 S., Range No. 10 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Stayton, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Lewis T. Hennes of Stayton, Oregon; Spruce V. Hall of Albany, Oregon; Edward Wolf of Stayton, Oregon; Charles Horton of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of November, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESER, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, September 6, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Forest E. Barnes, of Stayton, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 728 for the purchase of the Southeast quarter of Northwest quarter and Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section No. 6, in Township No. 9 South, Range No. 3 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Stayton, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1907.

He names as witnesses: James R. Barnes of Stayton, Oregon; J. J. Barnes of Stayton, Oregon; Jason Barnes of Albany, Oregon; Otto Herring of Mehama, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESER, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, September 6, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Alonzo Shelley, of Stayton, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 728 for the purchase of the Southeast quarter of Northwest quarter and Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section No. 6, in Township No. 9 South, Range No. 3 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Stayton, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1907.

He names as witnesses: M. L. Eskew of Stayton, Oregon; Arthur Shelley of Sublimity, Oregon; G. L. Brown of Stayton, Oregon; Warren Richardson of Lyons, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESER, Register.

Bring Us Your Produce

We Pay the Top Market Price
Goods Delivered Free to Any Part of the City.

W. A. Wright,
Stayton, Ore.

Stayton Livery

G. B. TRASK, Prop.

Rigs, Horses and Accommodations First-class.

Hacks connect with trains at Kingstons and West Stayton.

Stage line from Turner to Lyons.

STAYTON, OREGON

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE
beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the far West. \$1.50 a year

TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL
a monthly publication devoted to the farming interests of the West. \$0.50 a year

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS
a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. \$0.75

Total . . . \$2.75

All for . . . \$1.50

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By special arrangement with the publishers, you can secure Sunset and The Mail on year and the book of beautiful Oregon and California views—The Road of a Thousand Wonders—for only \$2.00, at The Mail office.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in our family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.
Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc.

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO

Sold by Brewer Drug Co.



A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.